GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The fire which broke out in Dublin Friday ight has been entirely extinguished. Five boursed casks of liquor and thirty-five houses are destroyed. THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY TO BE DISSOLVED AND A GENERAL ELECTION HELD

THE SCOTCH BEAT IRISH AND ENGLISH

No More Cardinals to be Declared-Arrival of Uruguayan Exiles-Exedus of Grasshoppers - Lynching in Missouri-Prospects of a Good Troubles Ended, &c.

The Electoral Bill and Public Powers in the Assembly.

Panis, June 20 .- The Committee of Thirty have been considering the electoral bill. They have decided to maintain the system of voting by de-

tions passed between N. Gambetta and the Bona-partists, as to the responsibility for the extraor-dinary taxation made necessary by the late war. The Assembly has decided to take up the public powers bill to-morrow for debate. A GENERAL ELECTION TO BE HELD.

LONDON, June El. AGES at m. —A special dispatch from Paris to the Standard mays there is reason to believe that the Government has decided that a ceneral election shall be held this year, and there s no doubt that the Assembly will vote for a final lissolution, as the Government assents to it.

A Rifle Contest-The Scotch Victorious. LONDON, June 20 .- A contest took place at Edngburgh Saturday between the rillemen of England, Ireland and Scotland, for the international

STEAMER DAMAGED. London, June 20.—The steamship Corinthian, rom Quebec for Glasgow, has arrived in the Dyde. She was in collision with an loeberg and lyde. She was in collision with at her bowsprit and figure-head. MOODY AND SANKRY

challenge trophy. Scotland won by 20 points

shead of England, and 130 ahead of Ireland

MOODY AND SARREY
are preparing to visit Eton to hold services
especially addressed to the students.
Their intention causes considerable sensation
and much controversy in the new-papers. Mr.
Knotchfull Hugesson has formally requested the
provest to bring the matter before the governors
of the college, with the view of obtaining from
them an expression of disapproval and refusal to
spection the building of services.
London, June 20.—The United States steamer
Juniata has arrived at Curhaven.

Fatal Effects of Drinking Stolen Whisky. DUBLIN, June 20.-Three persons have died from the effects of drinking whiskey at the fire Friday night, and 17 are in hospital for the same

THE AMERICAN HIFLE TEAM.

DUBLIN, June 20.—The American riflemen, by invitation of the Lord Mayor, attended divine service to-day at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The sermon, which was preached by Canon Keiper, was an enlogy of monarchy and the Established Church. Residents of the city comment severely on the speaker's taste. In the evening the visitors enjoyed the hospitalities of the Lord Mayor's mansion.

Spiritualists in Russia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Jour-nal des Debpts says that there is a great mania for Spiritualist manifestations in that city just now, and that the popularity of Home is far execeded by that which a Frenchman named Breas something of a dilettante, for he only held his scances in those houses to which he was an in-vited guest, whereas M. Breddife is always ready vited guest, whereas M. Hrediffe is always ready to "manifest" at the rate of three roubles per head to a company not exceeding ten persons. As plenty of people are willing to pay three roubles on the chance of seeing spirits, he does a very flourishing trade. The correspondent of the Debale says that among the believers in M. Brediffe are several professors of science, one of whom. M. Wagner, has published his profession of faith in the last number of the European Messenger. This declaration, appearing in a magazine which has so much influence in Russian society, created a greated impression, but so far only two journals have made any effort to refute M. Wagner's statements. The correspondent adds that, ridiculous as the pretensions of the Spiritualists are, it is none the less to be regretted that their doctrines should find acceptance with men of intellect, for it happens that, at this very time the Government is enteavoring to put down, the fortune-tellers and to root out the nopular behelf in wood demons, ghosts, ghouls, &c.

Urnguayan Exiles. CHARLESTON, June 20, 8:30 p. m.—The Uru-guayan bark Perig, just arrived here, brings six-teen refugees from the Uruguayan Republic,

among whom are the four sons of General Flores. who was assassinated in 1808.
(In the 24th of February these persons, who lived at Montevideo, were notified by the green. On the 24th of February these persons, who lived at Montevideo, were notified by the government to be ready to leave the State within forty-eight hours, they being suspected of being engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the government. On the 26th of February they were put on board the bark Perig, which was chartered by the government for the purpose, and sent to Havana in charge of Col. Pedro Riva Zachilli and Col. Curtin. The bark reached Havana on the 30th of May, but the Spanish authorities refused to allow the refugees to land, and the Perig accordingly sailed for this port. The refugees consist of journalists, deputies, one senator and soveral army officers. They will remain here two days and will go to New York by rail, where they will remain for a month. They announce their intention of returning to Montevideo as soon as the political storm shall have blown over. The Perig will return to Montevideo.

KANSAS CITY, June 20 .- From parties just returned, as well as from letters and telegrams re-

annual city, under the control parties just received, it appears that the crop prospects in Kansas were never known to be as good as now. Large farmers in the western portion of the State are telegraphing here for harvest hands and complish that they cannot get men enough to harvest.

The harvesting in southern Kansas has commenced, and the average is immense. Some of the comparatively new counties claim a million bushels of wheat, and a rough estimate of wheat for the southwestern part of the State is four or five million bushels. This snormous amount will be more than duplicated in the West and other sections. The great fear is that hands enough cannot be obtained to harvest the crop.

Specials from central Missouri, as well as from other parts outside the grasshopper belt, are equally encouraging. In the grasshopper belt an enormous average of corn has been pisated, more by fifty per cent, than any provious year, and the frequent rams and hot sumy days which have prevailed for a week or more have raised high hopes of a big corn of the West and

Return of Fifth Maryland. BALTIMORE June 20,-The Fifth Maryland regiment reached Baltimore this p. m., about 5 o'clock, on their return from Beston. The regiment was met at the depot by a company composed of the members of that regiment who had remained at home, a delegation from the Grand Army of the Republic and a large number of citizens. The streets along the route of march to their armory were crowded with thousands of enthusiastic admirers, many of whom were ladies. Many buildings were decked with mags. The reception was a complete ovation. After a few remarks by Coi. Jeckins at the armory, the command was dismissed.

POTTSVILLE, PA., June 19 .- During the pas week a large number of collieries have resumed work, and many others are preparing to com-mence on Monday. The men in the vicinity of St. Clair and Minersville continue the strike, being unwilling to go in at the reduction, though it is predicted they will go to work during next week. The military continue on duty at Mahanoy city

St. Louis, June 19.-Reports from all parts southern Nebraska say that the grasshopper ravages have been enaggerated. The hoppers have all left that section of the State, or the fer that remain are doing very little damage. Those which came from Kansas and Missouri made but a brief stay, and did but little injury. Wheat and other small grain will harvest from one half to a whole crop, and the cornerop will be full. In the sections where corn and other grain are seriously injured the farmers are replanting, and expect fine crops.

New York, June 20.-The Fifth Maryland Regiment arrived here this morning from Boston t about eight o'clock. They were attended by the Marine band of Washington, and looked well after their trip, and expressed themselves thorôughly satisfied. There was no reception of any kind, and the regiment took its departure over the Pennsylvania Central railroad, by special train, at nine a. m.

Alleged Defaulter. SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.-John Miller, seer tary of the Contract and Finance Company of the Central Pacific railroad, was arrested yes-terday at Marysville and taken to San Francisco.

It is rumored that he is adefaulter to the amount of \$200,000. The cause is said to be stock speculations. The company are very reticent.

were destroyed.

The Cast. when he returns from Warsaw, will pass through Bohemia. The Emperor of Austria will greet him at the frontier.

The National Assembly of France will discuss the subject of an appropriation for the Philadel phia Centennial Exhibition to-day.

Mr. Firman, an American Spiritualist, who professed to photograph deceased persons, has been convicted of swindling and sentenced to six menths' imprisonment in Paris, France.

Tennyaon's new drams, "Queen Mary," is pub-AMERICAN RIFLEMEN IN CHURCH.

Tonnyson's new drama, "Queen Mary," is pub-lished in London. The Times, in a review of the drama, declares there is more true fire in it than in anything which has happened since Shaks-peare's time.

CABLE FLASHES.

in anything which has happened since Shakspeare's time.

General Martiner Compos has succeeded in crossing the river Ebos, notwithstanding a heavy fire was kept up upon his forces by the Carlists. By this movement he has established communication with General Jov-liar, commander of the Spanish army of the centre.

A special dispatch from Rome says the Pope has changed his mind with regard to the declaration of new Cardinals of the Church. No Cardinal will be declared in the Consistory which will be held in the Vatican on the 25th of June. Bishops only will be preconized on the occasion. The authorities of Hamburg and Altona officially saluted the United States steamer Alaska, and the commandants of the towns inspected the ship. There was a musical entertainment in their honor subsequently. Lunch was served, at which visitors and the officers of the Alaska proposed toasts of the most friendly insture. Admiral Worden and Capitain Franklin have returned to the squadron. The Alaska has left Hamburg for Gluckstad to join the Franklin.

A circular note of the Russian Government to the stank Powers datad May 29 may shat the ob-

Cluckstadt to join the Franklin.

A circular note of the Hussian Government to the other Powers, dated May 20, says that the object of the St. Petersburg conference is not the conclusion of a formal international treaty. Invitations will be issued when all the Governments have replied to the September circular. It is believed that Russia intends that a protocol shall be draughted enumerating the principles of international law, accompanied with a declaration from each of the Powers signing it that they will observe the principles as far as possible.

Intelligence has been received from Chin Kiang. China, that a body of the native soldiery insulted the United States consul and his wife. Two of the agressors were arrested and temporarily confined in the British consulate, when a mob of the soldiers surrounded the building and endeavored to effect the rescue of their companions. The Easoldiers surrounded the building and endesyored to effect the rescue of their companions. The Europeans hastily mustered and prepared to defend the consulate, but the Chinese authoritins succeeded in quieting the mob. The British and American consuls at Shanghal have left for Chin Kinng. The United States man-of war Palos and the British war ship Thalia will follow them.

NEW YORK, June 19 .- Yesterday all the ar rangements were completed for another inter-national swimming match for \$2,000 and the championship of the world between J. B. Johnson, champion of England, and Thomas Coyle, of son, champion of England, and Thomas Coyle, of Chester, Pennsylvunia, champion of America. They are to swim from Chester, Pennsylvania, to Philadelphia, (sixteen miles,) and the one who gets merset to Philadelphia to be declared the winner. The contest is to take place July 18.

Storm and Loss of Life. CALAIS, ME., June 20.—The heavy storm of Friday night caused some loss of life along the coast. A large number of boats, engaged in coast. A large number of boats, engaged in salmon fishing near Port Lepreaux, N. B., were caught by the gale. One boat, which contained six young men belonging in Musquash, N. B., was found bottom-up this a. m. and towed into Lepreaux. The crew is supposed to be lost. Many boats are still missing, and it is feared that any boats are of the like here been lost in the same beautiful that t

Advances in Rates of Freight. BALTIMORE, June 20 .- It is learned on good au thority to-night that as a result of the conference thority to-night that as a result of the conference on Saturday, in Philadelphia, between the Balti-more and Ohio and the Pennsylvania ticket and freight agents, the rates on Western-bound freights will be advanced to morrow in Philadel-phia and Baltimore, and that the rates will be further advanced in a few days. There will be no change in passenger rates for a day or two.

Mexican Revolution. New York, June 19.—A special dispatch says the insurrection at La Paz has been in successful revolution against the government of President

CHICAGO, June 20 .- The Communists to-day held a picule and made a number of incendiary

St. Louis, June 20.-At Sedalia yesterday, while Officer Bruce was attempting to arrest J.

D. Carry, who was drunk, the latter wrenched Bruce's club from him and beat him badly over the head, when Bruce, to save himself from being killed, shot Carry three times inflicting wounds from which he died in twenty minutes. Robbery and Murder-TRENTON, N. J., June 20,-This a. m., Chas,

Thempson, of New Brunswick, was assaulted and robbed by Samuel Mertilly, James Mullen and Bill Lyons, who have been arrested. Thompson received a cut across the throat from ear to ear, which will prove fatal. United States Marshals Indicted.

AUSTIN, June 19.-Deputy United States Marshals Allen and Blood have been indicted and arsnais After and proof have been indicted and arrested for voluntarily and corruptly allowing McCartney, the counterfeiter, to escape. They have given bonds, and will be tried next week. Cruelty in a Prison.

GALVESTON, June 19.-The published report of the penitentiary investigation committee fully sustains the charges of cruel and inhuman punish-ment of prisoners in various forms.

KEY WEST, June 20.—The United States steamer Kansas arrived here this morning from

St. Louis, June 20.—A dispatch from Wellington, Kansas, says four horse thieves were hanged last Thursday night by the vigilants.

Record of Crime.

Three highwaymen, who severely beat a young lady near Kansas Olty, Thursday night, have been captured, after a sharp fight, and imprisoned.

Last week three young men caught a little girl twelve years old in a lonely place near Wilkesbarre, and outraged her person. William Gunton has been arrested and imprisoned. The child recognized him as one of the number.

Mrs. Sarah Daniels, a laboring woman of Lowell, Massachusetts, was shot twice by her husband. John G. Daniels, who afterwards shot two balls into his own head. Both are alive, but are not expected to recover, having received terrible womans. Jealousy and drink on the part of the husband are the canese of the adair.

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren is at Rock Each for the season.

Forty-five Alabama and Tennessee editors are in New York.

Captain General Valmaseda left Havans for the interior yesterday morning.

The Russian Minister and family have quarters for the season with Mrs. Rines at Rock Edon.

Hon. M. Trimble and family left the city last evening for a summer's sojourn at Gambler, Ohto, William Henry Phillips, of Philadelphia, has been appointed a second licutenant in the Marine cores.

William Henry Phillips, of Philadelphia, has been appointed a second licutenant in the Marine corps.

J. W. Nightingale, tally-clerk of the House of Representatives, arrived here yesterday from his home in Iowa.

Mr. Fred Stuart has been appointed a member of the Washington Monument Society, vice General O. E. Babcock, resigned.

Rev. Dr. Lore, editor of the Northern Christian Adocate, died at his re-idence near Auburn, N. Y., yesterday morning of paralysis.

Mr. David Walker, senior of the banking house of Lewis Johnson & Co., is confined by illness to his residence, Str Twelfth street.

Secretary Robeson will leave here Monday morning fer Annapoils to distribute the diplomas to the graduating class of midshipmen.

A private cable dispatch received in New York yesterday, says: "Lady Franklin is lying dangerously ill in London and requests the churches in America to offer prayers for her."

Tweed remains on Blackweil's Island, and will probably stay there until the first of next week. It is believed he finds unexpected difficulty in obtaining bail in his other cases.

Captain J. W. Fenton and "Texas Jask" are organizing a party of gentlemen in New York for a buffalo hunt on the plains of the Northwest. They propose to be absent three or four months, at an expense of \$41,000 per man.

Iwakura, who came to Europe and America about two years ago on a special mission from the Japanese Government, is reported as having re-

a business tour through Japan with Masshims, the Postmaster General.

General Horace Capron, formorly United States Commissioner of Agriculture, having resigned his place as commissioner and adviser of the Colcolization Department of Japan, is an rouse here from San Francisco. He was entertained at a farewell diener by the members of the Cabinet prior to his departure from Japan.

The Chicago Tribune says: "Mullett may be weak on custom houses, but his architectural genius in the construction of artistic profunity must be conceded. He awears in the Ronaissance style, introducing the most salient and pronounced features of ancient and modern improcation, with an effect which is novel and striking, if not strictly harmonious."

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE JOURNEY OF COMMISSIONER ATKINSON

NOT ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS OR FUBLIC COST

INTERESTING NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A WAR VESSEL TO THE RIO GRANDE.

Finances and Movement of the Carrency- Instructions to the Sionx Commission - Completion of the Lower California Survey-Promotions in the Army-Probable Change in Commis-

sioner of Customs -

Paymaster Stepheuson, &c. Commissioner of Customs. It is understood that a gentleman named Spelling, from Pennsylvania, will be appointed Com-

missioner of Customs under the reorganization of the Treasury Department. Navy-Yard Supplies-The naval contracts for supplying the various navy yards and stations in the country will be

awarded during the present week. The total value of these contracts, as heretofore stated, is between three and four hundred thousand del-Dispatches received at the Navy Department

Dispatches received at the Navy Department from Commander Dawey, of the United States steamer Narraganett, report that the work of surveying the gulf and coast of Lower California has been completed, and the vessel, is now en route to San Francisco, though she may be detaited at Lapas in consequence of the revolution there. The Narragansett has been engaged upon this survey for more than a year past, and Commander Dewey reports that the work has been very satisfactory. Army Promotions.

Army Promotions.

The following promotions in the army have been made: Captain James Curtis, 31 cavalry, to be major 10th cavalry, vice McKibben, retired. First Lieutenant Wm. H. Andrews, 3d cavalry, to be captain, vice Curtis, promoted. First Lieutenant J. Scott Payne, 5th cavalry, to be captain, vice Wm. H. Brown, deceased. Second Lieutenant Phineas P. Barnard, 5th cavalry, to be first lieutenant, vice Payne, promoted. First Lieutenant John B. Ingle, 15th infantry, to be first lieutenant John B. Ingle, 15th infantry, to be first lieutenant vice Engle, promoted. Second Lieutenant Cyrus M. De Lany, 15th infantry, to be first lieutenant, vice Engle, promoted. Second Lieutenant Mason M. Mazon, 16th cavalry, to be first lieutenant. Vice Spencer, dismissed. Second Lieutenant Albert S. Cummina, 4th artillery, to be first lieutenant, vice McCoy, deceased. Second Lieutenant Jacob E. Hloow, to be first lieutenant, vice Marshall, appointed captain and quartermaster.

The Star Saturday evening stated that the Commissioner would leave in the evening for the West, for the purpose of Investigating matters connected with the Pension Bureau. This is incorrect, and might lead some to think that Mr. Aikinson had commenced rather early to travel at Uncle Sam's expense, hie wont to his home in Nebraska strictly on private business, and the cest of the trip will be met out of his private funds. Having to come directly here from Texas and Mexico, be had no opportunity to arrange his business affairs preparatory to a temporary change of residence; hence, he went West last night. He purposes to detail his clerks for special service when the occasion requires it, but there is little danger of his being overkind in this respect to himself. When such men as Henry M. Atkinson are in official positions the occupation of the Star, the Sun man, and of every other astronomical newspaper critic, is gone.

Paymaster Stephenson. commissioner would leave in the evening for the

Paymaster Stephenson. The runtors of serious irregularities in the accounts of Paymaster Stephenson, of the navy, produce considerable agitation, though friends of that genetleman assert that upon his return here he will beyond a doubt produce proper vouchers for every deficiency in his accounts. A careful examination of his accounts was made Saturday by the accounting clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, and though no fraud has been discovered, there are many items that will require explanation. In several of Paymaster Stephenson's ascounts before the Fourth Auditor's office he claims credit for money alleged to have been paid to officers on account of salary, but no receipts accompany them. His friends claim, however, that these receipts are probably in his possession, and he will present them when he arrives. Paymaster Stephenson has always stood very high in the corps, and it is thought that the discrepancies in his accounts are mere matters of neglect, and that he will be able to satisfactorily explain everything when he returns home.

The Sioux Commission. counts of Paymaster Stephenson, of the navy

The Sioux Commission. The Sioux Commission.

The following are the instructions of the Interior Department to the Sioux commissioners:

The Rev. S. D. Hinman, Representative A. Comingo and W. H. Ashby, eng., members of the Sioux commission, with J. S. Collins, secretary, are to visit the agencies of the Sioux interested in the negotiation, beginning at Red Cloud, for the purpose of laying before the Indians the wishes of the Government respecting the desired cossion of the Black Hills country and their rights in the Big Horn Mountains, and also to invite them to a grand council.

Big Horn Mountains, and also to invite them to a grand council.

The commissioners are enjoined as to the necessity of great care in the interpretation of their interview, so as to avoid both mistakes and any suspicion on the part of the Indians that they are not fairly reported.

The commissioners are also reminded that they are appointed to represent the Indians and their interests, not less than those of the Government. They are also instructed to assure the Sioux of the kindly intentions of the President and Government toward them, and that the proposed negotiations originated solely in the desire for continued peace.

negotiations originated solely in the desire for continued peace.

The Indians are plainly to understand that any negotiation effected by the commission is to be referred to the President, and by him to Con-gress, before it shall be binding. Financial.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printers for the week ending Saturday, June prer as security for the national bank circulation,

\$576,860,400, and for deposits of public moneys, \$15,802,200. 5.872,200. The amount of national bank notes received for

The amount of national bank notes received for redemption during the week was \$4,629,539; national bank notes custanding, \$348,934,474, of which \$2,409,000 are national gold bank notes.

The internal revenue receipts Saturday were \$321,135; for the month, \$4,581,577; for the fiscal year, \$106,466,957. Outsions receipts on Saturday were \$320,003.

The Treasury Department purchased \$1,500,000 of silver buillon this month of the Consolidated Virginia Minng Company, in addition to which it has purchased from the same mine \$2,500,000, deliverable next month at the San Francisco and Carson Branch mints. The Government has farther contracted for \$15,00,00 of silver buillion from the same mine. This will require a total product of \$24,000,000 in buillion by the mine to fill the contract, owing to the large percentage of gold carried by the ora. The opinion is expressed that under the improved methods of working only six months will be required to do the work. This builtion, it is said, is to be coined at once, to enable the Treasury to begin the redemption of fractional currecey.

The Duquesne National Bank of Pittsburg, Pa., with a capital of \$200,000, has been authorized to commence business.

Baval Fews.

APPAIRS AT ASPINWALL Information has been received at the Navy De-partment that the United States steamer Ossipes arrived at Aspinwall on the 25th of May from Pensacola. Affairs on the Isthmus were quiet although there were some slight apprehensions of disturbances growing out of the fact that the Government of Boyota would attempt to introduce troops into the city of Aspinwall.

BORDER RAIDS. ordered to proceed to the mouth of the Rio Grande to look after American interests in that

Assistant Surgeon Charles T. Hibbett, de-tached from the Naval Hospital at Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Pawnee, at Port Royal, S. C., in place of Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H. S. C., in place of Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H.
Armstrong, detached from that vessel and placed
on waiting orders.
Assistant Paymaster J. O. Sullivan, detached
from the navy pay office at Boston, Mass., on the
list of August, and ordered to the Yasite,
Asiaries tation, per steamer of August 14, from
San Francisco, in place of Assistant Paymaster
I. A. York, detached from that vessel on the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home
and resort arrival. and report arrival.

The military in attendance at the Centennial of Bunker Hill have at last returned to their homes. At the farewell reception of Mayor Coob, in Besten, on Saturday, Gen. W. H. F. Lee made

in Boston, on Saturday, Gen. W. H. F. Lee made the following neat little speech:

"Mn. Mayon: I have but very few words to say. I came here not expecting to speak, and I think we have had enough speeches, and fully understand everything, but I unite with these gantlemen in thanking you, in thanking the city of Boston and its vicinity through you for this very cordial and gratifying reception which we have mot here. We expected to be the recipients of some little civility at the hands of the gontlemen of Boston, even those who differed most widely with us, but we ware not prepared to meet with this enthusiastic and appended demonstration which we have witnessed at your hands. We will return to Visginia and we will tell those people that they should come here and see for thomselves, as we have seen, the people of Boston, and thay will feel as we feel that this is a great country, and we form a part of it. I thank you most sincerely, sir, for your kindness and hospitality."

Thorns on the Path to Suffrage-Decay of the Women's Rights Moyement in Washington -Dark Decision of Susan B .- The Coming Squalls of American Politics.

Centennial, it may be well to chronicle the progress woman is making to obtain the same political power as that enjoyed by the enemy. The District of Columbia is the crucible where all beane experiments are tried, and the advance a sample for the whole country. A little leisthan two years ago a trinity of missions existed in Washington. It consisted of the "Woman's Club," Girls Reform School Association," and the "Moral Educational Society," but all embodied the crusade for the ballot. The Woman's Club, though blessed with an unfortunate name, bore not the slightest resemblance to those organized by man The women did not indulge in the luxury of a "club house," and were never known to comerawling into their deserted homes during the small hours of the morning, escorted by a gentle-manly policeman.

The breath of these patriotic women, if not ex-

actly new-mown hay and lavendar, indicated nothing more wicked than lemonade with a little sugar, and diluted English breakfast tea. In other words, the "Woman's Club" was a bloodthirsty tiger with his teeth all drawn, a fangless
serpent or a stingless wasp. The women met and
passed resolutions which fell on the public ear
ear still-born. It made laws for communities
which had the same effect as a summons made
out to be served upon an inhabitant of Saturn.
But the darlings met and listened to the cadence
of their own voices, admitted each other's manly
ways, for to their credit let it be chronicled, that
dress had very little to do with the mission. The
Woman's Club had for its object the providing of
a panacea which should help woman ameliorate
her sad condition, forgetful that every woman receives the highest patent of nobility at her birth,
but if there is no mate, and consequently no kingdom, then woman must look to berself alone,
whits abe becomes the sister of mercy to the
world, with serge and cross invisible. The inexorable hat has decided this, and a martyr's crown
awaits the long sorrowful train whose hearts,
whether by accident or design, have been defrauded.

Time moves fast when a weak pueril thing is other words, the "Woman's Club" was a blood

awaits the long sortivate than a wave been de-frauded.

Time moves fast when a weak pueril thing is about to die. The other two societies were tast approaching disclution. The Girls' Reform School Association had for its object the wheed-ling of an appropriation out of Congress to build an institution, where all the brands plucked from the burning could be safely stored. The associa-tion was well aware that a woman once lost has never been known to return. The stuff of which men are made is strong enough to bear a few turns of the thumb-screws of vice without tearing the texture. But the same power applied to woman's spiritual nature, the most exquisite of all God's created work, the immaterial is torn asunder, the fragments never to be united until

the texture. But the same power applied to all God's created work, the immaterial is torn as under, the fragments never to be united until purified by the waters of death. The Moral Educational Society doctored all the different kinds of moral wounds with which kumanity is afflicted, irrespective of sex, are or color. There was no spin rent reason why such a society should not flourish, for the field was large and no competition. Here men were invited to eliminate views upon any of the social problems of the day, and it was noticed that the women who addressed the Moral Educational Society were short hair like men, and the sterner sex were long hair like wemen. At last it was decided that three societies should be merged into one, which should preserve all the qualities of the triple parentage, but should be known as the "Woman Franchies Association of Washington," and from this point its track becomes interesting from the fact that the people have a foretaste of the glory to come when woman, no longer a cipher, "classed with children and idlots," according to Cady Stanton, but endowed with those insilenable rights now denied her, can aspire to a third term, and with a party of Amasons put all male pretenders in the shape of conventions to flight. The Woman Franchies Association, which numbered about two hundred members, datas its birth a short time previous to the assembling of the National Suffrage Convention at the Capital, in January last. Although the national convention was a financial success, the Woman Franchies Association, which numbered about two bundred members, datas its birth a short time previous to the assembling of the National Suffrage Convention at the Capital, in January last. Although the national convention was a financial success, the Woman Franchies Association, which numbered about two most prominent iemale lawyers, true to the instinct of this much-abused craft, decided they must not only speak, but they must not only speak, but they must not only speak, but they must not only speak, b

ready to "eliminate premata" to the end of time free, was that a reason why two little legal songsters should be prevented from feathering their pretty near? There is but one Susan in the country, and she was consulted, ned decided the grave querion as only a woman can.

It was true the hall, fuel, gas, printing and other necessary inclusies were to be paid. Indience, and they were asked to contribute to the same, and they were asked to contribute to the same, and they did as only good-natured American audiences are in the habit of doing under such circumstances. Susan put these stubborn lacts into one side of the scales and the two law-yers—Phoebe Corsen, of St. Louis, and Miss Ulara Burnham, of Philadelphia, into the other, and the present about the paid." So the two little legal speeches cost the convention \$100 cach, and the remainder of the money was taken charge of by the treasurer. Susan, who says it want to pay hotel bills at Willard's, notwithstanding how women of the Franchise Association threw open their hospitable doors. As matters now stand the content to the District as the frogs entered Egypt, or leg grasshoppers skip to the Western plains. These prominent "shriekers" are not compared to the peats in number, but simply the damage done, for every spear of grass and every greenback of the peats in part of the peats in part of the peats of the companies of the compa

will do when they have once tasted the blood of power.

At the meeting which assembled to hear the report about the hall the treasurer of the association arcse to read a paper, but int ead of being a regular report of that officer, if was found to be a deciment of the most revolutionary kind. It declared that the mee ing that set saids Mrs. Sara J. Spencer as president of the association was illegal; that the sending of a delegate to New York had been done without the respect to law, and was, therefore, rull and void; that the annual election of new officers, though it had been brought about by the majority of votes of the association, amounted to nothing, and everything stood enactly where it did when Sara J. Spencer laid down the scentre of power. It was not claimed that the was still Some fide pres dent, but a new election must take place. It was then moved and seconded by her friends that the meeting adjourn to assemble at the house of the woman who was the prime mover in the feminine coup detait. The Wesman Franchise Association has received its death blow. Its forces are scattered; meaning but its debts and bad odor. It deserved to die, just as the Republican party is decomed, if it allows itself to be slaughtered by a single assessin.

F A rattlesmake, four and a half feet long and

sporting six rattles, was killed on Main street, Meriden, Conn., the other day.

HOW THE RICH SMUGGLE.

DO THEY KNOW THAT IT IS STRALING:

WHAT THEY KEEP OTHERS MUST PAY. FIVE TRUNKS OF WEARING APPAREL.

ally Smuggled Into the Country Under the Title of Wearing Apparel -Expenses of the Tour of Europe Cleared in Profits on

WARDRORE FOR A NEIGHBORHOOD

the Goods Smuggled. The following is from the Washington correspondence of the New York Times: The Treasury Department, in its efforts to deteet and prevent amuggling foreign goods into the United States, has lately given special atten-tion to the unlawful introduction of merchandise with the baggage of passengers returning from abroad. The large number of persons who annually depart from the United States on fereign tours, the fact that most of them return with many trunks filled with valuable merchandise claimed to be "personal effects in actual use," and the liberal construction given the customs laws touching the admission of personal baggage, present opportunities and suggest devices for smuggling which are successfully carried out to an extent which seems almost incredible. The general regulations of the Treasury Department

concerning the examination and entry of passen-gers' baggage provide that when articles are found in passengers' baggage to the value of over five hundred dollars the baggage shall be sent to the appraiser's store for regular entry and ap-praisement. "Wearing apparel in actual use, and ether per sonal effects not merchandise, professional blocks, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, of persons arriving in the United States are exempt from daty." Under this law, professional books, implements, &c., are decided to be such as would naturally belong to surgeoss, physicians, engineers or scientic persons returning to this country, or immigrants coming to the United States to settle, and are addition to the wearing apparel if actual use. Jewelry that has been worn or is in actual use may be admitted free of cuty, and household effects not exceeding \$500 in value, used abroad for more than a year by the person or family bringing them, and not intended for any other person or for rale, are entitled to be admitted free of duty, provided these facts are established to the satisfaction of the collector.

It is a matter of record that American tourists,

for raie, are entitled to be admitted free of duty, provided these fasts are established to the satisfaction of the collector.

It is a matter of record that American tourists, after an absence in Europe of three or four months, have returned to the United States with a carriage, a set of g. id-mounted harness, or similar expensive merchandise, and had tnem pareed free of duty as "household effects used abroad for more than a year." It is generally supposed that the admission of such articles free of duty is chargeable to the connivance of the customs officials. To a certain extent this may be true, but the evil has its existence in the defective character of the law, and the liberality with which it has been interpreted in obedience to the printed instructions of the Treasury Department. While the law defines under what circumstances and to what value bousehold effects, any be admitted free of duty, it is a define what constitutes household effects, and the instructions of the Treasury Department leave the determination of this question to the discretion of the officers, cautioning them to consider whether "the station in life of the parties in possession would entitle him or her to make actual use of "such effects.

VALUE OF GOODS SMURGLED.

While much merchandise is admitted free of duty, under the plea of being household effects used abroad for a pear, the great loss is inflicted on the revenue by the admission of merchandise as personal baggage. Mr. Johnson, commissioner of customs, in his last annual report estimated that dutiable merchandise to the value of \$128,906,006 was smuggled into the United States during 4he fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, by

of trunks be much out of the way.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In reply to a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury dated December, 1871, relative to the alleged practice of passengers making presents to inspectors to para personal baggage at the port of New York without examination, Surveyor Cornell. to whom the letter was referred by Collector Arthur, stated that from January 1, 1871, to December 1, 1871, a period of eleven months, there arrived at New York 721 steamers from European ports, bringing 34,338 cabin passengers. "It is not possible now," said he, "to state precisely what number of packages were landed and delivered as the personal baggage of these passengers, but it is safe to estimate that an average of five packages accompanied each passenger, making the total number of packages examined at least 173,690." Taking these figures as the return for the full year, and deducting one trunk for each passenger as being legally entitled to pass free of duty, leaves 138,962 packages as liable to duty. Five hundred dollars is not too high an estimate of the value of the contents of trunks returning with passengers from Europe. That liberal estimate would give 490,470,000 as the value of merchandise entered at New York by "this incipient form of sunggling" during the year 1871. The average duty on the class of merchandise thus smuggled is at least fity per cent, ad valorem, which gives \$50,000,000, gold, as the loss to the customs revenue for 1871. Taking the returns of passengers arriving in the United States for the fiscal year each June 30, 1874, and estimating that the 10,450 female passengers brought three trunks each, and the 31,290 males one each, and the result is 70,630 trunks, the contents of which, valued at \$500 fem trunk, aggregate \$33,316,000, which would show a loss to the national revenue that year of \$18,000,000. PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

gate \$35,510,000, which would show a loss to the bational revenue that year of \$15,000,000.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The Tressury Department, in its instructions to customs officers, says: "The term "wearing apparel in actual use' has not been considered literally to mean what was upon the person, but wearing apparel for actual and personal use of the passengers, such as it would be supposed the station in life of the parties in possession would entitle him or her to make actual use of." Under this discretionary power given the inspectors, there have been cases where a man of known wealth, accompanied by a wife or daughter, has been permitted to bring with him as personal baggage as many as sixty trunks, while other men, whose "station in life" is not rated so high, would be liable to penalties for bringing three or four.

The attention of Secretary Bristow having been directed to the matter, he caused such inquiries to be made as satisfied him that a radical enange is demanded, and it is highly probable that his next annual report will recommend such change in the law on this subject as will prevent fashionable smuggling. In the meantime new regulations have been adopted, and are now in force, which will, if faithfully administered, add materially to the customs revenue during the next fiscal year. The new regulations are printed in English, German, French and Spanish, and are to be furnished the masters of all vessels conveying passengers to the United States from foreign countries, that their passengers may be supplied with the necessary blank, and be prepared to make each to the statements required before landing.

The following is a copy of the circular:

The following is a copy of the circular:

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

Every passenger arriving at any port of the United States from a foreign port is required to make a brief but comprehensive and truthful statement of the number of his or her trunks, bags and other pieces of baggage, of the contents of each, and of the articles upon his or her person. For convenience and uniformity, such statement must be made on the annexed blank, designated "Passenger's Baggage Declaration."

To avoid detention in landing such statement thould be carefully prepared before arrival, so as to be promptly delivered to the revenue efficer upon demand. The following information will aid in the property delivered to the revenue officer upon demand. The following information will aid in the proper place, and their contents entered under two head:

The numbers of the several pieces of baggage will be given in the proper place, and their contents entered under two head:

1. Baggage not dutiable—which comprises the following classes:

A.—"Wearing apparel in actual use," that is, clothing mate up for the passenger's own wear, in reasonable quantities, may be declared as "wearing apparel."

H.—"Other personal effects," [not merchandise,] which are such as are usually carried with or about the person of a traveler, as trunks, articles of the toilet, stationery, a few books, one watch, jeweiry, ac., ac., in actual use, and in reasonable amount, may be declared personal effects.

U.—"Professional books," "tools of trade" and "household effects," all of which have been used by the passenger abroad, the last named at least one year, may be severally declared as such.

2. Dutable Merchandise,—Under this head must be entered all articles not included in "baggage not dutiable," as above set forth. Among saparal in excess of that in general use, excessive amount of jeweiry, extra watches, articles of vertu, all presents, piece goods and all articles not essential to the personal comfort had courate return, and to examine the cartificate which the pas NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The senter member of a family, if sufficiently acquainted with the contents of the baggage of the whole party to make a sworn statement of the same, will be allowed to include all such baggage in one declaration, but such a course will not relieve him or the several members from liability

to search of their persons in case of suspicion, nor from any penalties for attempts to defraud. UPON REACHING PORT. Upon arrival the declaration will be delivered to the revenue officer. The baggage will be examined on board the vessel or wharf and duties assessed, which are payable in gold coin.

Any piece of baggage containing over \$600 worth of dutiable merchandise will not be delivered on board, but sent to the public store for examination and appraisement.

board, but sent to the public stole in tion and appraisement.

Packages containing merchandise exclusively will not be considered as baggage, but must be regularly entered, at the outstom-house.

All baggage is subject to actual and thorough examinatian, and the persons of all passengers examinatian, and the persons of all passengers are liable to search.

Any fraud on the part of the passengers, any concealment of fact or segreting of articles in the tunks, &c., or on the person, or attempt to bribe a revenue officer, will reader the baggage liable to detention and confiscation, and subject the owner to other legal penalties.

Any companies are legal penalties.

owner to other legal penalties.

Any complaints against revenue officers in the discharge of their duties must be made to the collector of the port, who will promptly investigate all charges made.

The declaration of the passenger must give the number of trunks, bundles and other packages, by which he is accompanied, and any misrepresentation of facts will subject the baggage to forfisitude. The following questions are printed in four labguages, to which answers must be made and sworn to:

nd sworn to:

1. Are you alone? Or if accompanied by any of cour ramily, enumerate them.

2. How many trunks and other packages do you declare as your personal bagayae?

3. Of the number declared, does any trunk, package, or contents thereof, belong to any other person, or was it brought by you for any other person. erson?
4. Does any trunk or package declared by you contain any wearing apparel which has not been in use;
5. Does any trunk or package declared by you contain any piece-goods, laces, jeweiry, or other like effects, either belonging to yourselfor brought by you for any other person?

6. Have you any dutiable article or effects upon

THE APPENDIX.

Henry Turner's Wife Goes for His Beard-To the Editor of the Sational Republican: Sin: 'Twas ever thus from childhood's happy hours. Last night Mrs. Turner returned home after baying spent several hours at a tea-party given by Mrs. Patterson, over the way; and, entering the sitting-room where I was easily stowed away in the great arm-chair, reading the last edition of your charming "Romance on Real Estate," she cooly took a seat, compressed her lips, elevated her nose toward the happy land of Capsan, and was mum.

An unusual silence ensued, and, being some-what struck with the strange actions of Mrs. Turner, I cocked my eyes over the top of the chapter on "Amounts," and quietly said: "Mrs. Turner, how did you enjoy the tea-party?" Instantly the nose jumped up another de-gree, and a lighter pallor passed over her face, and a nervous, spasmodic twitching of her plump shoulders was perceptible; but my words seemed to atrike no responsitive cord

and a nervous, spasmodic twitching of her plump shoulders was perceptible; but my words seemed to strike no responsive cord.

"Betsy," said I, with some anxiety, "is it possible that you have done gove and eaten solt-shelled crabs, and brought home your internal economy filled with suffering and pain. For the sake of our little ones I hope not."

Betsy was silent, and for a long interval nothing broke the stillness, save the regular tloking of the old lock. This was too much, so putting a book mark between the pages to secure my place, I laid the entertaining romance down, and went over to amuse Mrs. Turner as best I could.

"Love," said I, "why don't you speak to me? Why this sad countenance and murmurs and dejected apirits? What have I done that you should sit here like an Expylian sphynx."

"Don't you call me a sphynx, you deceifful thing you. You've done enough already to crush the hearts of a dozen women less fragile than I;" and before I knew it Mrs. Turner's fingers were firmly entwined through and shout my whiskers, and her eyes were fishing full in my face. "I would never have thought this of you before we were married," she continued. "Oh, you needn't look surprised, Mr. Heary Turner, eq., J. P. Neither need you mince and wiggle and try to hink of some excase. You are a boiled-owl hearted man, you are, and if you live to be a millen you onght to blush every breath."

"Betsy, have you gone stark mad? Are you."

Oh. no, of course you don't."

"Why, wife, what do you mean?' said I. "I did not know—"

"Oh, you needn't fib that way, now. Didn't Mrs. Timothy St. Peters and Mary Downing talk about that chapter all the afternoon? Well, I should say they did, and all the while poor me had to sit by and couldn't even get a word in endways, just because I knew nothing about it, which is all your fault."

"Why, Mrs. Turner, what was it about? Was it a second or continuation or

is all your fault."

"Why, Mrs. Turner, what was it about? Was it a sequel or continuation or—

"Yes; just as if you didn't know. You know it was a sequel to the chapter about Ditto and Miss Total. You know it was the closing scene in the thrilling episode in which Water M. Tax was the hero, and young Arrears acted as private secretary. Why, Mrs. St. Peters fairly went into ecstactles over many parts of the chapter, and she told me confidentially that if Lot hadn't been assessed so often she firmly believed that he never would have been troubled with the pillar of salt or the myriad of 'imps.' that Ditto says so much about all through the story. But, then, of course I knew nothing about that chapter, and all I could do was to nod and smile and chuckle and let her go on and fairly revel in the beautiful phrases without lisping a word myself." Then Mrs. Turner started my beard by a sudden decisive twitch and hissed, often more mildly, "Hereafter, if you want me to appear intelligent m society you must furnish me a complete copy of such works. If you don't, Mr. Henry Turner, esq. J. P., it will have been money in your pocket had you never been boin."

Of the twitch that followed this last remark I have nothing to say, but for Haaven's sake send me immediately all the prefixes, affixes, indexes, contents, compilations, concordances, addendas, remarks, appendites, tails, heads, preludes and concludes you've got or expect to have belonging to that great romance, and save me from the tor-

The Water We Drink

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1875.

To the Editor of the National Republican:
Siz: Understanding from the papers that a high anishority had pronounced the existing in, supportable odor and taste of the Potomac water to be due to the presence of minute vegotable organisms, I made a microscopical examination of the water in my house this morning, with a view to feasting my even on the cryanisms in tion of the water in my house this morning, with a view to feasting my eyes on the organisms in question. A microscopist is not easily astonished, having daily brought before him many strange things in matters of food and drink of which the public, who use generally their unaided optics, are ignorant. But I confess I was amused at the scene presented with a moderate power by this extract Potomae water. In the water flowing from a ploe of five eights of an inch in diameter, I collected in three minutes from one hundred and fifty to two hundred animalicule warying in size from one one hundredths of an inch up to one twelfth of an inch, others sluggish in their movements, and others still dead and decomposing. Besides these, nearly all of which belong to the clycops family, there were multitudes of rottlers or wheel-bearers, and minute arustaceous animalicule of three of our different species. One or two kinds of diatoms, and fragments of decaying aquatic plants made up the remainder of this attractive collection.

Now, I am not an alarmist, and am perfectly

made up the remainder of this attractive collection.

New, I am not an alarmist, and am perfectly aware of the innocacounces, taken internally, of these animals while living, but the point is, all these animalcules are such as flourish best in stagmant water, and are not found in fact in water which is constantly dusturbed. Moreover, taken from the warm shallow pools where they love to disport themselves into a dark pipe, and mixed with colder water, they rapidly die, and it can be demonstrated that they contribute to the odor by simply putting a mass of them on a glass to dry and spolying them to the nose. It may be suggeted these are usual concomitants of our water supply, which I have first noticed at this junction, but I would reply that I have hundreds of times inspected Potomac water before, sometimes with the express view of contrasting its almost entire exemption from living objects, with a drop of stagmated water from a pool or squarium.

To the microscopist there can be no more de-

nquarium.

To the microscopist there can be no more de-lightful recreation than an evening spent over

To the microscopist there can be no more de-lightful recreation than an evenion spent over the study of some of this water; in fact, I think it likely that we may discover some entirely new species to exhibit at; the Centennial. But the medical man recognizes the grave import of the fact that a large city is drinking, in a summer month, marsh water, in practical effect whatever its supposed source.

One or two cases of cole have come under my observation aircady, traceable to the use of this

Mr. Wibirt, for many years a resident of Fair fax county, died very suddenly at the residence of his son, Stephen B. Wibirt, at Arlington, on Fri-

FROM THE WALLS OF ZION. PROCLAMATIONS OF THE MINISTERS.

INSTALLATION OF THE REV. JOHN BRIWN BAPTISM OF MEMBERS AT WESLEY CHURCH

BISHOP CUMMINS AT LINCOLN HALL.

Rev. Mr. Wheeler's Discourse-Bishou Cummins and the Doctrine of Reform - Rev. Mr. Norris on the Claims of the Cospel - General Religious News.

Metropolitan Church.

The Rev. Mr. Norris, of Waugh Chapel, supplied the pulpit yesterday for its absent pastor, Dr. J. P. Newman, now on a temporary visit to New York. Scattered over the regular worship. rog congregation were seen strangers still, but fewer in numbers than ordinarily, warning us by this unquestionable testimony of the fact that a general exodus is in order in July to cooler localties. Albeit the summer solatice has been in this latitude often the theme of detraction from fibered pens of "springs"—thirsty correspondents and reporters—justice claims a passing tribute at this present to the healthful temperature of this most beloved and fruitful of months in the year—June. Nowhere can have been felt mere invigorating influences than the last awanty days of this rosy, joy, giving period. Wherever sums have shone, or moons have brightened, religious and secular associations have had roason to bless the Father of all good for the exchanting weather; and in proof of the subtlety of its magnetism, hearts have been awakened to a new life which never stirred before under "revival" preaching, and have received the benediction of the Helpy Spirit with an unction remarkable even in the Rieshodist Episcopal Church—s-tting a good example to other mothers in Israel, of care for the souls of the weaker sex, which is so responsive to seed well sown. ing congregation were seen strangers still, but

MRS. NEWMAN'S RECEPTIONS.

MRS. NEWMAN'S RECEPTIONS.

Mrs. Newman, among other useful works of Christian labor, has held meetings of prayer and exhortation for the women of the congregation, and on Monday relates to them her experience in missionary lands. Much practical information from such a source is needed to encourage and develop the missionary spirit, which once in a while loses its impetus even in the sanguine Methodist beart. Though Surmab and Calcutta and other portions of Oriental countries have rejeited in the warmth of Methodist missions, the domestic history of the Church in the United States shows that it gives not of its funds with unstinted benevolence without an occasional stimulating order of addresses. That Mrs. Newman's will have this effect upon the missionary association of the Metropolitan is expected. One of the greatest provisional resources of the National Church, for the gratitude and benefit of the congregation, next to its always carnest pulpt in struction, is the rarely beautiful music of Dr. Canifield and his choir. In all respects the professor has distinguished his selections, while presiding as musical director, by appropriateness, and in those so felicitously executed yearcrisp produced a more abiding effect it possivity or on any previous occasion. No lover of Mr. More on any previous occasion. No lover of my sout, by Williams, as the closing place, in which the whole soul of the performers merged for the time being in a delicious rapture of sound. Let praise be rendered where it is due, and may Dr. Caulfield always furnish ruch excellent lantasies as that which terminated the organ performance on the 20th of June, 1872. MRS. NEWMAN'S RECEPTIONS.

PAITH EXPERIMENTAL, a found in his text: Timothy, 1:12: "For I know

as found in his text: Timothy, 1:12: "For I know in whom I have believed and am persuaded he is able to keep me." The Gospel, without abating any of its claims to be received as reversation of God's word, claims the method of saving almors by truth and prayers. One has said religion is an experimental service, and that the virtues of its evidence is maintained by Christ's miracles. Intrinsic evidence of the forgivness of sins through obedience and the sanctification of the soul are attained by personal effort and divine grace, and cannot be procured by substitutes. They need experimental knowledge of Jesus Christ. The united of this text had thorough knowledge of trinsic evidence of the forgivness of sins through obedience. and the sanctification of the soul are attained by personal effort and divine grace, and cannot be procured by substitutes. They need experimental knowledge of Jesus Christ. The suthor of this text had thorough knowledge of Jesus Christ, and the service of his Master, and was threatened through imprisonment, for he knew in whom he believed. Christ was his stronghold. The subject which the text affords us is the sufficiency of faith to establish the wants of the human soul. I carnestly invite your attention that you may go away from this sanctuary to-day rich in the Holy Ghost. Faith is suggestive of two considerations: 1st, the assent of the soul to embrace Christ through his means of salvation offered, and, 2d. the consent of the will of obedience to his method.

True faith rests upon the testimony of the Lord—God's order must be received as infullibly true. I believe there are many in this church at this moment who profess to be followers of Christ, and do not say of the fullness of joy in faith, for this must be based on faith. An incident in my own life as a boy is ever a fresh recollection with me in connection with my morter. When quite a child: "Mother, how do you know the Bible is true?" With tears streaming down her furrowed cheeks she seized my hand, and solemnly raising her own, answered: "My son, never doubt your Maker through his word, for that Bible contains all on which depends your. He here and haveafter." This made an impression of indelible strength on my mind, and through her teachings I early leved the truth of experimental religion. A man must believe that the Lord's blood can cleanse him from sh. He must give assent to the widence. Assent is not saving faith, but it is important that he should consent to submit his will to Christ.

but it is important that he should consent to submit his will to the should consent to submit his will to the should consent by submit his will to the should consent by implicit obedience. In the san disble state, and seeing its one door of escape, gives consent by implicit obedience. In the san guage of our text—"gives all, and takes all." Here is faith. Here the reserved clergyman recited a fervent passage from the poem of the Cross. When the son! ascends the platform of faith, stubbornness is samihilated and salvation is manifest. There are two sides to faith divice and human. The result of e.c. his experimental knowledge of our condition. It is a great mistane to suppose that it is attributable to intellect—this saving faith. It is true that a pure heart and pure life do creats tendencies to belief in the power of the Infinite, but in this process of the spiritual life the intellect has but a small share. From internal truth much life flows. If we refuse to comply with two conditions of faith we close the door to salvation. If we regard this as coming through operations of the intellectual faculties we ignore the internal truth. The spostle affirms that he knows what he believed, that there is a certainty. Mark the language—"I know in whom I believe." There is a sad difference between supposing and knowing; between supposition and belief. You may listen to argument between Christianity and infidelity, and you may still not believe. Do not permit yourself to doubt or give way to uncertainty. The renewal of the heart is an ammest of the spirit's enlighteniment. To know Christ is to balieve. Religion is no cumningly deviced fable. It teaches that experience at trengthers faith, and that God has ordered the experience as a witness of faith. It is a motto of memory that Christ oan axee. He has tried already, and made the care. Scepticiem and infidelity unveil tempations to the wavering. Many believe that hasertion has no weight in the mind of the infidel. Take the case of the blind man who met Christ on the Chri IMPLICIT OBSIDIENCE REQUIRED.

TRUITS OF PRESECUTIONS.

There have been dark days of persecution, through which she has marched to glorious victory. A woman being led to the stake cried out, "Our persecutors are distributing crowns to day, and I shall wear one." On the book of memory it is written, "As in the past, so in the future." The saivation purchased for the sinner is secure. It is with confidence the soul consents to submit to Christ. How suddenly the soul shakes itself free from trammels of sin. Who has not seen the unbeliever, as he approaches his end, tremble and become sfraid? In the hour of dissolution Faith walks with steady steps to the tomb. We have stood by the side of the dying Christian and seen the beaded death-drops on his lips as he passed into that dark valley. Encompassed by that flood of waters he has heard the sweet strains that bore him coward. Buoyed up by those songs of deliverance, he reaches the gates of Paradise. The man is dead, but his high hath saved him.

Bir. Norris here related some furcible anecdotes illustrating the power of true faith in death and life, and concluded by a solemn appeal to all within the sound of his voice to admit the Holy Ghost. PRUITS OF PERSECUTIONS.

The Saints and Household of God-The entire Sabbath was one of absorbing spir-itual interest in this time-honored sanctuary. At 9 a. m. the large Sabbath-school never presented

for the future. We have seen so many start and so many have we seen fall back that we are restrained by the fear that these, who now begin, will not continue. Indeed, some who did begin with you and who were objects of our prayers and of whom we had the strongest hopes have fallen back and are now to be classed with that sad number who have apostatised.

But those who have been faithful are to-day to end their probation and will be received into full membership in the visible Church of our Lord Jesus. May God grant that when the probation of this life ends ther may each be admitted

BY OUR DEAR LORD

BY OUR DEAR LORD
into the general assembly and church of the first
born which is in heaven.

We think this an appropriate occasion to offer a
few remarks upon the nature of church memberrhip. And the more so because there are several
classes who greatly undervalue it. For example,
there are those who do not feel the necessity of
connecting themselves with the Church.

How many are there in this city who never go
inside of a church? All their influence—and a
deadly one it is—is arainst the Church. But it is
not of such, particularly, I desire to speak.

There are a number of good people who regularly attend the church, and who in some cases
by their good example of correct living really
put to the blush some who are loud in their profession, and who are ready with head, heart,
hand and meanife help the church, see no necessity of uniting. They may not fail to appeahend
that there is an obligation on them to identify
themselves in the close and intimate relation of
actual members. We think they leed that if
they were members there would be in something
a deeper interest and a bond of union, which, indeed, they may not be able to define, but which
they are conscious they would feel, and that there
is a liberty now realized which would be restrained if they were actually to unite with the
claurch, and yet their seure of obligation is so
weak as that they can defer what they confess
they ought to do.

THE EXAMPLE IS INJURIOUS.

1. To the vouns. A vouns man says Mr. S. Is

THE EXAMPLE IS INJURIOUS.

1. To the young. A young man says Mr. S. is not a member, &c.

2. To the church: Its cause would be helped if you were a member.

3. Another class are those who belong to the church in one place, but who, moving, fall to connect themselves with the church where they settle. We are a migratory people. I suppose in no other country do the people change residences as much as in this; and eus of the constant fruits of this changing is that the church books is, "Removed from the city without certificate." Some of our are old enough to remember how the complaint came to the East of the loss to the charch when the tide of emigration first set weatward of the Rocky Mountains. Some of the causes for it are that—

1. Every city seems to have its peculiarities, as

ward of the Rocky Mountains. Some of the causes for it are that—

1. Every city scens to have its peculiarities, as every person has. A person coming from a city where he has been raised finds a difference among the manners, &c., and hence he feels strange, and longs for the old city.

2. Or he is among strangers, and misses the old hearify greetings which used to gladden him, and he says these people are cold; they are not like our people at home. And so he fails to unite. But in many cases there is a want of deep conviction of the obligation of church membership.

3. Another class are those who feel that if things do not go to suit them they can leave. An exception taken to the pastor, an official member or to some event that transpires is enough to dissolve their connection. I should not perhaps say that a supersensitiveness of feeling, a morbid regard of personal claims, is often at the base of it. But I will say that a failure to regard the fact that no improper conduct on the part of any person can release me from my obligation to stand by my duty. A very weak sense of the moral obligation of church membership is felt by such an one. Hence in order to help you to be faithful, and net to be carried away by the influence of this low estimate put on

ONE OF THE HIGHEST PRIVILEGES

of this low estimate put on

ONE OF THE HIGHEST FRIVILEGES

1 ask you to consider the object, duties

1 ask you to consider the consensation

1 ask you to consider the consensation

1 ask you to consider the family of consensation of the family of God, and bear imme, relation to him, as children to a father. It is regarded in the Scriptures. It should never be separated in our shoughts. I am a member of the family of God—

one of the children of a family which includes the saints on earth and the redeetmed and angels in heaven. Oh! brethren, is a relationship of this hind to be lightly esteemed, or given up for an inconsiderate price? Or any price? The object of such an organization is very apparent.

1. To maintain the cause of God on earth. What do you suppose would have become of God's cause had there been no organized party to which it was committed for preservation and propagation? It was from the centres where the church was strongly organized that there went out the aggreesive efforts to spread the name of our great Head on the earth; and it was back upon these centres that the repulsed hosts fell for protection and reinforcements.

2 But particularly it is that those who compose the Church shall find that fellowship and communion which is so necessary to the preservation of piety and development in Christian life. The need of sympathy and encouragement has nowhere been more fully felt than among men and women who are trying to live a godly life on earth. All the influences of the world are against thom. There is nothing in the spirit, maxims, temper or pursuits of a worldly man which is congenial with the life of one who is trying to live a heavenly life. Unless he can find some place where he may meet with those w

COMMUNION OF THE SAINTS.

When the Church has been in persecution it would have been impossible to have preserved her existence if God's people had not met together for prayer, exhortation and praise.

Our own experience has been similar. How blessed have been the consolations which we have found in the communion and fellowship of saints! That man is altegether deceived who thinks he can succeed without this. One main benefit growing out of this communion is the stirring up of the heart for God. Let us stay away from it and we grow cold; but let us have this, either in the congregation or in a smaller assembly—it may be in a sick room—and we stir each other up. We have often felt it.

It is to furnish

assembly—it may be in a sick room—and we streach other up. We have often felt it.

It is to furnish

MEN OF THE WORLD

a place of retreat, where they may come for help and for encouragement. In the other ages when men and women felt sick of the world they went to monasteries and convents, and there hid themselves from the scenes and associations that had disappointed them, and were now so filled with bitterness. They, it is true, found sanctuary in the cloister, but they left the world and all that was dear to them in the world, and while they banished themselves from home and family and friends, all these were left to the very evils which had driven them into seclusion. Now we want sanctuary for souls tried and tossed; refuge for souls pursued and weary; encouragement for souls despondent and ready to hait. But we want all this right here where souls are tired and weary and despondent, so that they may battle on and yet win the world—not be drawn from it.

When shall we provide this? In a church of living Ohristians, whose nearts glow with God's love for week and tempted men. In a church whose members have left these burdens and being helped can now help others to Christ. Who, then, can come and say that church membership is a small and unimportant thing? Or who can refuse to seek its blessedness or to assist in extending its benign influences to all who need? One word of schortation will close our subject.

It is such a heartage

as this that is committed to us, and to-day you are to enter upon the duties and responsibilities which it involves. Let me, then, urge you to faithfulness. Be at your places in all the means of grace. Do not neglect the assembly of your reinportal ald. It is needful that your prayers are needed.

Do not allow the Church to suffer for want o your temporal ald. It is needful that your means shall be consecrated to the great benevolent onterprises as well as to the support of the local church. I know there will be times when you will be tempted to ease, but deny yourself and take up th

the Church triumphant in heaven.

concluding services.

The paster then requested each probationer, as he announced the name, to approach the after to be reserved into full connection, according to the ritual of the Church.

A number of those called were children of parents present on this gress occasion. Others were acquainted with the fact that their grandfathers and grandmothers had, in tormer years, communed around that old and spacious alter, and as they appreached pearly lears flowed freely down the checks of many.

A large company occupying the front of that id altar, from one end to the other, advanced; there were but a few juveniles. A finer; company of young men and women, ready to cateer upon the prompt activities of the Church, and who, to every question of dicipline, responded more audibly; was never witnessed in old Wesley. The right hand of fellowship was stateded. Then all united in singing, the Ducalouy, and after the benediction, the congregation relired with deep feeling. There were many congratulations and Unitian salutations.

In the afternoon the Temperance Anti-Tobacco.

were many congravations.

In the afternoon the Temperance Anti-Tobacco
Society held an interesting meeting, and in the
svening. Mr. Wheeler delivered a discourse especially for the young Christians.

BISHOP CUMMINS.

Doctrines of the Reformed Church. Lincoln Hall was twice filled yesterday by the friends and supposters of the Refermed Episcopal Church, and by many of other denominations, Church, and by many of other denominations, who want to listen to discourses from the elequent lips of Bishop George D. Commins, the leader of the reform. In the morning he presched from St. John, 1725. "God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." The bishop alluded, in introducing his discourse, to the meeting of Jesus and a woman at the Wall of Jacob, where these words had been uttered. How slow the human race was, he said, in learning this truth. Ged must be worshiped in spirit and in truth; a spiritual, not a meeting worship; a rational worship, whose basis was truth. Man, he said, was above all thines a religious belong, not a hely one, but one that clings to a ligher belong freading and fearing, yet olinging to him, He must have religion. The most debased of man had their God, however degraded their forms of worship. Heligion had been the GRATHET FACTOR IN HUMAN HISTORY.

GREATEST PACTOR IN SURAN RISTORY.